July 12, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Stephen E. West
Regional Administrator
Boise Regional Office

FROM: Robert E. Baldwin, Air Quality Engineer EIT
Boise Regional Office

SUBJECT: T2-000038 Mike's Sand and Gravel, Nampa, Idaho
Technical Analysis, Tier II Operating Permit No.001-00184
Gravel Mining and Crushing

PURPOSE

The purpose for this memorandum is to satisfy the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01 Sections 400 through 406 (*Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho*) for Tier II operating permits.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is for the issuance of a Tier II operating permit (OP) for Mike's Sand and Gravel (Mike's) plant located in Nampa. The emissions sources of the facility are:

- Active Stockpile
- Inactive Stockpile
- Primary Crusher
- Secondary Crusher
- Primary Screen
- Secondary Screen
- Top Soil Screen
- Traffic Unpaved Roads
- Traffic Paved Roads
- Frontend Loader Traffic
- Conveyor Drops
- Bulldozer Traffic

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Mike's operates a gravel mining, crushing, and screening facility. For Northern Ada County, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is currently developing a PM_{10} Maintenance Plan to protect air quality and public health. Modeling analysis of Northern Ada County demonstrates potential noncompliance with the ambient air quality standards for PM_{10} (particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less). The DEQ Boise Regional Office has identified Mike's as a facility that can assist DEQ in developing a PM_{10} Maintenance Plan by cooperating with DEQ to develop a Tier II OP. Mike's was identified as a facility which did not have or require an OP, but has a large quantity of allowable PM_{10} emissions that are not subject to permit limitations. According to the DEQ 1995 air emissions inventory, the facility's estimated allowable emissions are 340 tons/year. Mike's estimated actual emissions of 22 tons/year are considerably less. In this situation, limiting the facility to a level closer to actual emissions with a Tier II OP will assist DEQ in developing a PM_{10} Maintenance Plan for Northern Ada County. For consistency with other permitted facilities in Ada County the fugitive emissions had to be limited in the Tier II OP. The gravel crushing and screening-plant's maximum hourly throughput is 550 tons per hour (T/hr). Electricity is supplied to the facility by the local utility.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

DEQ issued a certified letter on February 18, 2000, informing Mike's that DEQ will be issuing a Tier II OP that would limit the facility's potential to emit. In addition, this letter stated the Tier II OP limited emission would be used in the modeling analysis to demonstrate compliance with the PM_{10} Maintenance Plan. The emission inventory used in the Tier II analysis was received by DEQ on June 27, 2001.

DISCUSSION

1. Emission Estimates

Mike's Sand and Gravel emissions are fugitive. The fugitive source is from the activities associated with the production of the mining, crushing, and screening of material. The fugitive emissions are reduced from the moisture content of the material, the added moisture to the activity, and from activities that are performed inside various structures. The various activities listed in AP-42 in the production of gravel and sand are as follows:

• Primary Crushing	0.0024
• Secondary Crushing	0.0024
• Conveyor Transfer Point	formula
• Truck Loading	formula
• Vehicle Traffic (unpaved roads)	formula
• Active Stockpile	6.3
• Inactive Stockpile	1.7
• Primary Screen	0.015
• Secondary Screen	0.015
• Top Soil Screen	0.015
• Traffic Paved Roads	formula
• Front end Loader Traffic	formula
• Bulldozer Traffic	formula

The above emission factors have various units attached to the values stated. Each unit and its equated values can be found in Appendix A.

Mike's Sand and Gravel stated in the emission inventory that various activities are performed from gravel and sand that was mined from a pit that needs the water removed first. The moisture content of the material used in the production of marketable gravel and sand will aid in the reduction of PM_{10} emissions. In addition, the adding of moisture, or dust suppressants to activities aids in reducing PM_{10} emissions.

The uncontrolled emission estimate for PM_{10} associated with the production of material during a 12 consecutive month period were estimated at 340 tons per year (T/yr). When using conservative control efficiency for the added moisture the associated emission for the various activities is reduced to less than twenty tons (T/yr).

Therefore, the emission limit for the gravel crushing and screening with associated activities is set by limiting the total production of the facility to 600,000 tons per consecutive 12-month period.

2. Modeling

Mike's Sand and Gravel emissions were modeled to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Northern Ada County PM_{10} Maintenance Plan. The facility's emissions are basically associated fugitive emissions generated by the production of crushed gravel and sand. The emission potential needs an enforceable limit to satisfy the Northern Ada County PM_{10} Maintenance Plan. Since the limited emissions within the permit are less than the estimated 1995 emissions modeled for the PM_{10} Maintenance Plan, no further modeling of the Mike's Sand and Gravel's associated fugitive emissions was necessary.

3. Area Classification

Mike's Sand and Gravel of Ada County, Idaho, is located in AQCR 64. Northern Ada County is non-attainment for carbon monoxide, and unclassified for PM_{10}. Ada County is attainment or unclassifiable for all other federal and state criteria air pollutants (i.e., NO_x, VOCs, and SO_x). Ada County is located in Zone 11.

4. Facility Classification

The facility is not a major facility as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.006.55 and IDAPA 58.01.01.008.10. Crushers are not designated facilities as defined by IDAPA 58.01.01.006.27. Crushers are not subject to National Emission Standards of Hazardous Air Pollutants regulation. However, crushers that are constructed, reconstructed, or modified after August 31, 1983 are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). Mike's Sand and Gravel made a modification to the crusher and is subject to NSPS Part 60, Subpart OOO. The SIC code for gravel crushing and sand plant is 1442. The AIRS facility classification for this facility is "SM" because the enforceable limit to emit is less than (100 /yr).

5. Regulatory Review

This OP is subject to the following permitting requirements:

a.	IDAPA 58.01.01.401	Tier II Operating Permit
b.	IDAPA 58.01.01.403	Permit Requirements for Tier II Sources
c.	IDAPA 58.01.01.404.01(c)	Opportunity for Public Comment
d.	IDAPA 58.01.01.404.04	Authority to Revise or Renew Operating Permits
e.	IDAPA 58.01.01.406	Obligation to Comply
f.	IDAPA 58.01.01.470	Permit Application Fees for Tier II Permits
g.	IDAPA 58.01.01.625	Visible Emission Limitation
h.	IDAPA 58.01.01.650	General Rules for the Control of Fugitive Dust
i.	40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO	Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

6. AIRS

AIRS/AFS[1] FACILITY-WIDE CLASSIFICATION[2] DATA ENTRY FORM

Air Program Description	SIP[3]	PSD[4]	NESHAP[5]	NSPS[6]	MACT[7]	TITLE V	AREA CLASSIFICATION A – Attainment U – Unclassifiable N – Non-attainment
SO_2[8]	B						U-Unclassifiable
NOx[9]	B						U-Unclassifiable
CO[10]	B						N-Non-attainment
PM_{10}[11]	SM			SM			U - Unclassifiable
PM[12]	SM			SM			U-Unclassifiable
VOC[13]	B						U-Unclassifiable
Total HAPs[14]							
(Add additional lines if necessary.)							
VE/FE/FD [15]	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	

1 **AIRS Aerometric Information Retrieval System**
2 **AIRS/AFS CLASSIFICATION CODES:**
- A = Actual or potential emissions of a pollutant are above the applicable major source threshold. For NESHAP only, class "A" is applied to each pollutant, which is below the 10 ton-per-year (T/yr) threshold, but which contributes to a plant total in excess of 25 T/yr of all NESHAP pollutants.
- SM = Potential emissions fall below applicable major source thresholds if, and only if, the source complies with federally enforceable regulations or limitations.
- B = Actual and potential emissions below all applicable major source thresholds.
- C = Class is unknown.
- ND = Major source thresholds are not defined (e.g., radionuclides).

3 **State Implementation Plan**
4 **Prevention of Significant Deterioration**
5 **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**
6 **New Source Performance Standards**
7 **Maximum Achievable Control Technology**
8 **Sulfur Dioxide**
9 **Nitrogen Oxides**
10 **Carbon Monoxide**
11 **Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to nominal ten micrometers**
12 **Particulate matter**
13 **Volatile Organic Compounds**
14 **Hazardous Air Pollutants**
15 **VE/FE/FD (visible emissions, fugitive emissions, and fugitive dust) are entered for compliance purposes only and do not require evaluation by the permit engineer.**

FEES

Fees apply to this facility in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.470. The facility is subject to permit application fees for this Tier II OP of $500.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the review of the application materials and all applicable state and federal regulations, staff recommends that DEQ issue the Tier II OP to Mike's Sand and Gravel. An opportunity for public comment on the air quality aspects of the Tier II OP was provided in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.404.01.c. Comments on the Tier II OP were received during the public comment period. DEQ staff' responses to comments received during the public comment period are located in Appendix B. DEQ staff members have notified the facility in writing of the required Tier II application fee of $500. The permit will be issued upon receipt of the fee.

REB/DPS/ln/cm MASP.TYMB.4005.480 G:\BALDWIN\OP\TIER2\MIKE'S SAND AND GRAVEL\Final\Final MIKE'S T2 Tech Memo2

cc: Faye Weber, Air Quality Division
Sherry Davis, Technical Services
Boise Regional Office Source File
Source File (001-00184)
Reading File

APPENDIX - A

Mike's Sand and Gravel

20067 Franklin Road 208-939-2000

Nampa, Idaho 83687

Below is what I have calculated for the facility at 600000 tons per year annual production with storage piles of 900000 tons per year.

	Tonnage	Acres	# / A / day	days		Annual # PM-10
Active Stockpiles	900000	9	6.3	182	70	**3095.82**
Inactive Stockpiles	900000	9	1.7	183	70	**839.97**
Crushers, Screens						
Conveyors		# PM-10/ tons				
RC12 Primary Crusher	600000	0.0024			70	**432**
Eljay Primary Crusher	600000	0.0024			70	**432**
Eljay PrimaryScreen Plt.	600000	0.015			70	**2700**
Eljay Secondary Screen Plt.	400000	0.015			70	**1800**
Top Soil	250000	0.015			70	**1125**
Fuel Storage						
Fuel Storage						
Fuel Storage						

	Wind	Moisture	PM-10 (K)	drop equation # PM-10/ton	Ave. tons per dropsite.	# of drop sites		
	8mph	4%	0.35	0.00078	400000	26	70	**2433.6**
Conveyors Drops (26)	26 drops	400000	ave.at drop site	0.0007819				

	% silt	ave speed	ave weight	% moisture	Day active	# of trips	dist./trip	% Control	PM-10 Emission
Traffic Unpaved Roads	2.5	5	19	4	250	172	0.5	70	**4072.7**
	silt load								
Traffic Paved Roads	36.45833		19		250	172	0.83	70	**18019.7**
Front End Loaders	2.5	4.6	15	4	250	1200	0.038	70	**1964.7**
Dozer Traffic	0.7	2	25	4	250	50	0.038	70	**36.3**

Total estimated pounds of PM-10 for 1999 **36951.7**

.983 is subject to the requirements of this part.
(f) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of
is part 60 that apply and those that do not apply to owners and
rators of affected facilities subject to this subpart.

Table 1--Applicability of Subpart A To Subpart OOO

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart OOO	
50.1, Applicability	Yes	
50.2, Definitions	Yes	
50.3, Units and abbreviations	Yes	
50.4, Address:		
(a)	Yes	
(b)	Yes	
50.5, Determination of construction or modification.	Yes	
60.6, Review of plans	Yes	
60.7, Notification and recordkeeping	Yes	Except in (a)(date of initi (Sec. 60.676
60.8, Performance tests	Yes	Except in (d), an initially test, any res requires 7 da (Sec. 60.675
60.9, Availability of information	Yes	
60.10, State authority	Yes	
60.11, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements.	Yes	Except in (b) (Secs. 60.67 Method 9 obse from 3 hours facilities ex (Sec. 60.675
60.12, Circumvention	Yes	
60.13, Monitoring requirements	Yes	
60.14, Modification	Yes	
60.15, Reconstruction	Yes	
60.16, Priority list	Yes	
60.17, Incorporations by reference	Yes	
60.18, General control device	No	Flares will no the emission
60.19, General notification and reporting requirements.	Yes	

[51 FR 31337, Aug. 1, 1985, as amended at 62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997]

Initial crusher means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

Nonmetallic mineral means any of the following minerals or any [illegible]ture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(a) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl, Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.

(b) Sand and Gravel.

(c) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.

(d) Rock Salt.

(e) Gypsum.

(f) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.

(g) Pumice.

(h) Gilsonite.

(i) Talc and Pyrophyllite.

(j) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.

(k) Barite.

(l) Fluorospar.

(m) Feldspar.

(n) Diatomite.

(o) Perlite.

(p) Vermiculite.

(q) Mica.

(r) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or any other facility [illegible]rocessing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in Sec. 60.670 (b) [illegible](c).

Portable plant means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is

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mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

Production line means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are connected together by a conveying system.

Screening operation means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).

Size means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt; and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

Stack emission means the particulate matter that is released to the [illegible]mosphere from a capture system.

Storage bin means a facility for storage (including surge bins) or [illegible]nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

Transfer point means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 40, Volume 6]
[Revised as of July 1, 2001]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 40CFR60.672]

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TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PART 60--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES--Table of Contents

Subpart OOO--Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Sec. 60.672 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by Sec. 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any stack emissions which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf); and

(2) Exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device. Facilities using a wet scrubber must comply with the reporting provisions of Sec. 60.676 (c), (d), and (e).

(b) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under Sec. 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity, except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

(c) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will

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be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under Sec. 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity.

(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:

(1) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in Sec. 60.671.

(2) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any vent of any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility emissions which exceed the stack emissions limits in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum

[Code of Federal Regulations]
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TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PART 60--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES--Table of Contents

Subpart OOO--Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Sec. 60.673 Reconstruction.

(a) The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the ``fixed capital cost of the new components'' or the ``fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility'' under Sec. 60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets.

(b) Under Sec. 60.15, the ``fixed capital cost of the new components'' includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983.

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 40, Volume 6]
[Revised as of July 1, 2001]
[From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 40CFR60.675]

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TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PART 60--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES--Table of Contents

Subpart OOO--Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Sec. 60.675 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in Sec. 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in Sec. 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in Sec. 60.672(a) as follows:

(1) Method 5 or Method 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5, if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 deg.C (250 deg.F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in Sec. 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c)(1) In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in Sec. 60.672 (b) and (c), the owner or operator shall use Method 9 and the procedures in Sec. 60.11, with the following additions:

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(ii) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(iii) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(2) In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under Sec. 60.672(f) of this subpart, using Method 9, the duration of the Method 9 observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(3) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any affected facility described under Sec. 60.672(b) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity; and

(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 10 percent for the 1-hour

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 40, Volume 6]
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TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PART 60--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES--Table of Contents

Subpart OOO--Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Sec. 60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with Sec. 60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.

(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in tons per hour of the replacement equipment.

(2) For a screening operation:

(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and

(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.

(3) For a conveyor belt:

(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and

(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.

(4) For a storage bin:

(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and

(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.

(d) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) and liquid flow rate differ by more than <plus-minus>30 percent from the averaged determined during the most recent performance test.

(e) The reports required under paragraph (d) shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth calendar quarters.

(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in Sec. 60.672 of this subpart, including reports of opacity observations made

using Method 9 to demonstrate compliance with Sec. 60.672(b), (c), and (e), and reports of observations using Method 22 to demonstrate compliance with Sec. 60.672(e).

(g) The owner or operator of any screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor that processes saturated material and is

APPENDIX - B

40 C.F.R. § 60.670

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT
CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUBCHAPTER C--AIR PROGRAMS
PART 60--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES
SUBPART OOO--STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NONMETALLIC MINERAL PROCESSING
PLANTS
Current through June 17, 2002; 67 FR 41204

§ 60.670 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in fixed or portable nonmetallic mineral processing plants: each crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, enclosed truck or railcar loading station. Also, crushers and grinding mills at hot mix asphalt facilities that reduce the size of nonmetallic minerals embedded in recycled asphalt pavement and subsequent affected facilities up to, but not including, the first storage silo or bin are subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(2) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to the following operations: All facilities located in underground mines; and stand-alone screening operations at plants without crushers or grinding mills.

(b) An affected facility that is subject to the provisions of Subpart F or I or that follows in the plant process any facility subject to the provisions of Subparts F or I of this part is not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(c) Facilities at the following plants are not subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(1) Fixed sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in § 60.671, of 23 megagrams per hour (25 tons per hour) or less;

(2) Portable sand and gravel plants and crushed stone plants with capacities, as defined in § 60.671, of 136 megagrams per hour (150 tons per hour) or less; and

(3) Common clay plants and pumice plants with capacities, as defined in § 60.671, of 9 megagrams per hour (10 tons per hour) or less.

(d)(1) When an existing facility is replaced by a piece of equipment of equal or smaller size, as defined in § 60.671, having the same function as the existing facility, the new facility is exempt from the provisions of §§ 60.672, 60.674, and 60.675 except as provided for in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator complying with paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall submit the information required in § 60.676(a).

(3) An owner or operator replacing all existing facilities in a production line with new facilities does not qualify for the exemption described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and must comply with the provisions of §§ 60.672, 60.674 and 60.675.

(e) An affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after

August 31, 1983 is subject to the requirements of this part.
(f) Table 1 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A of this Part 60 that apply and those that do not apply to owners
and operators of affected facilities subject to this subpart.

Table 1.--Applicability of Subpart A To Subpart OOO

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart OOO	Comment
60.1, Applicability	Yes	
60.2, Definitions	Yes	
60.3, Units and abbreviations	Yes	
60.4, Address:		
(a)	Yes	
(b)	Yes	
60.5, Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
60.6, Review of plans	Yes	
60.7, Notification and recordkeeping	Yes	Except in (a)(2) report of anticipated date of initial startup is not required (§ 60.676(h)).
60.8, Performance tests	Yes	Except in (d), after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, any rescheduled performance test requires 7 days notice, not 30 days (§ 60.675(g)).
60.9, Availability of information	Yes	
60.10, State authority	Yes	
60.11, Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Except in (b) under certain conditions (§§ 60.675 (c)(3) and (c)(4)), Method 9 observation may be reduced from 3 hours to 1 hour. Some affected facilities exempted from Method 9 tests (§ 60.675(h)).
60.12, Circumvention	Yes	
60.13, Monitoring requirements	Yes	
60.14, Modification	Yes	
60.15, Reconstruction	Yes	
60.16, Priority list	Yes	
60.17, Incorporations by reference	Yes	
60.18, General control device	No	Flares will not be used to comply with the emission limits.
60.19, General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

[62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997]

<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>

40 C. F. R. § 60.670
40 CFR § 60.670
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§ 60.671 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart, but not specifically defined in this section, shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in
Subpart A of this part.
"Bagging operation" means the mechanical process by which bags are filled with nonmetallic minerals.
"Belt conveyor" means a conveying device that transports material from one location to another by means of an endless belt
that is carried on a series of idlers and routed around a pulley at each end.
"Bucket elevator" means a conveying device of nonmetallic minerals consisting of a head and foot assembly which supports
and drives an endless single or double strand chain or belt to which buckets are attached.
"Building" means any frame structure with a roof.
"Capacity" means the cumulative rated capacity of all initial crushers that are part of the plant.
"Capture system" means the equipment (including enclosures, hoods, ducts, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture and transport
particulate matter generated by one or more process operations to a control device.
"Control device" means the air pollution control equipment used to reduce particulate matter emissions released to the
atmosphere from one or more process operations at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant.
"Conveying system" means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location
within a plant. Conveying systems include but are not limited to the following: Feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and
pneumatic systems.
"Crusher" means a machine used to crush any nonmetallic minerals, and includes, but is not limited to, the following types: jaw,
gyratory, cone, roll, rod mill, hammermill, and impactor.
"Enclosed truck or railcar loading station" means that portion of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant were nonmetallic
minerals are loaded by an enclosed conveying system into enclosed trucks or railcars.
"Fixed plant" means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant at which the processing equipment specified in § 60.670(a) is
attached by a cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure
including bedrock.
"Fugitive emission" means particulate matter that is not collected by a capture system and is released to the atmosphere at the
point of generation.
"Grinding mill" means a machine used for the wet or dry fine crushing of any nonmetallic mineral. Grinding mills include, but are
not limited to, the following types: hammer, roller, rod, pebble and ball, and fluid energy. The grinding mill includes the air

conveying system, air separator, or air classifier, where such systems are used.

"Initial crusher" means any crusher into which nonmetallic minerals can be fed without prior crushing in the plant.

"Nonmetallic mineral" means any of the following minerals or any mixture of which the majority is any of the following minerals:

(a) Crushed and Broken Stone, including Limestone, Dolomite, Granite, Traprock, Sandstone, Quartz, Quartzite, Marl,
Marble, Slate, Shale, Oil Shale, and Shell.
(b) Sand and Gravel.
(c) Clay including Kaolin, Fireclay, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Ball Clay, and Common Clay.
(d) Rock Salt.
(e) Gypsum.
(f) Sodium Compounds, including Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Sulfate.
(g) Pumice.
(h) Gilsonite.
(i) Talc and Pyrophyllite.
(j) Boron, including Borax, Kernite, and Colemanite.
(k) Barite.
(l) Fluorospar.
(m) Feldspar.
(n) Diatomite.
(o) Perlite.
(p) Vermiculite.
(q) Mica.
(r) Kyanite, including Andalusite, Sillimanite, Topaz, and Dumortierite.

"Nonmetallic mineral processing plant" means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic
mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants, or
any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals except as provided in § 60.670 (b) and (c).

"Portable plant" means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by
the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except
electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including
bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

"Production line" means all affected facilities (crushers, grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors,
bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck and railcar loading stations) which are directly connected or are
connected together by a conveying system.

"Screening operation" means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or
more mesh surfaces (screens) in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces (screens).

"Size" means the rated capacity in tons per hour of a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed
truck or railcar loading station; the total surface area of the top screen of a screening operation; the width of a conveyor belt;
and the rated capacity in tons of a storage bin.

"Stack emission" means the particulate matter that is released to the atmosphere from a capture system.

"Storage bin" means a facility for storage (including surge bins) or nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

"Transfer point" means a point in a conveying operation where the nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor

except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile.
"Truck dumping" means the unloading of nonmetallic minerals from movable vehicles designed to transport nonmetallic minerals
from one location to another. Movable vehicles include but are not limited to: trucks, front end loaders, skip hoists, and
railcars.
"Vent" means an opening through which there is mechanically induced air flow for the purpose of exhausting from a building air
carrying particulate matter emissions from one or more affected facilities.
Wet mining operation means a mining or dredging operation designed and operated to extract any nonmetallic mineral
regulated under this subpart from deposits existing at or below the water table, where the nonmetallic mineral is saturated with
water.
Wet screening operation means a screening operation at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which removes unwanted
material or which separates marketable fines from the product by a washing process which is designed and operated at all
times such that the product is saturated with water.

[62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997]

<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>

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40 C.F.R. § 60.672

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§ 60.672 Standard for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any stack emissions which:
(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.05 g/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf); and
(2) Exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity, unless the stack emissions are discharged from an affected facility using a wet scrubbing control device. Facilities using a wet scrubber must comply with the reporting provisions of § 60.676(c), (d), and (e).
(b) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under § 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any transfer point on belt conveyors or from any other affected facility any fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity, except as provided in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section.
(c) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under § 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any crusher, at which a capture system is not used, fugitive emissions which exhibit greater than 15 percent opacity.
(d) Truck dumping of nonmetallic minerals into any screening operation, feed hopper, or crusher is exempt from the requirements of this section.
(e) If any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility is enclosed in a building, then each enclosed affected facility must comply with the emission limits in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section, or the building enclosing the affected facility or facilities must comply with the following emission limits:
(1) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any building enclosing any transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility any visible fugitive emissions except emissions from a vent as defined in § 60.671.
(2) No owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any vent of any building enclosing any

transfer point on a conveyor belt or any other affected facility emissions which exceed the stack emissions limits in paragraph
(a) of this section.
(f) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but
not later than 180 days after initial startup as required under § 60.11 of this part, no owner or operator shall cause to be
discharged into the atmosphere from any baghouse that controls emissions from only an individual, enclosed storage bin, stack
emissions which exhibit greater than 7 percent opacity.
(g) Owners or operators of multiple storage bins with combined stack emissions shall comply with the emission limits in
paragraph (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.
(h) On and after the sixtieth day after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but
not later than 180 days after initial startup, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any visible
emissions from:
(1) Wet screening operations and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors that process
saturated material in the production line up to the next crusher, grinding mill or storage bin.
(2) Screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations,
where such screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors process saturated materials up to the first crusher,
grinding mill, or storage bin in the production line.

[62 FR 31359, June 9, 1997; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>

40 C. F. R. § 60.672
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§ 60.673 Reconstruction.

(a) The cost of replacement of ore-contact surfaces on processing equipment shall not be considered in calculating either the "fixed capital cost of the new components" or the "fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new facility" under § 60.15. Ore-contact surfaces are crushing surfaces; screen meshes, bars, and plates; conveyor belts; and elevator buckets.

(b) Under § 60.15, the "fixed capital cost of the new components" includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in paragraph (a) of this section) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement commenced within any 2-year period following August 31, 1983.

<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>

40 C. F. R. § 60.673
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§ 60.674 Monitoring of operations.

The owner or operator of any affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart which uses a wet scrubber to control
emissions shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the following monitoring devices:
(a) A device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss of the gas stream through the scrubber. The monitoring
device must be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within +/-250 pascals +/-1 inch water gauge pressure and must be
calibrated on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
(b) A device for the continuous measurement of the scrubbing liquid flow rate to the wet scrubber. The monitoring device must
be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within +/-5 percent of design scrubbing liquid flow rate and must be calibrated
on an annual basis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>

40 C. F. R. § 60.674
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40 C.F.R. § 60.675

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§ 60.675 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in Appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in § 60.8(b). Acceptable alternative methods and procedures are given in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.672(a) as follows:

(1) Method 5 or Method 17 shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration. The sample volume shall be at least 1.70 dscm (60 dscf). For Method 5, if the gas stream being sampled is at ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated without heaters. If the gas stream is above ambient temperature, the sampling probe and filter may be operated at a temperature high enough, but no higher than 121 ° C (250 ° F), to prevent water condensation on the filter.

(2) Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c)(1) In determining compliance with the particulate matter standards in § 60.672 (b) and (c), the owner or operator shall use Method 9 and the procedures in § 60.11, with the following additions:

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 4.57 meters (15 feet).

(ii) The observer shall, when possible, select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive emission sources (e.g., road dust). The required observer position relative to the sun (Method 9, Section 2.1) must be followed.

(iii) For affected facilities using wet dust suppression for particulate matter control, a visible mist is sometimes generated by the spray. The water mist must not be confused with particulate matter emissions and is not to be considered a visible emission. When a water mist of this nature is present, the observation of emissions is to be made at a point in the plume where the mist is no longer visible.

(2) In determining compliance with the opacity of stack emissions from any baghouse that controls emissions only from an individual enclosed storage bin under § 60.672(f) of this subpart, using Method 9, the duration of the Method 9 observations shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

(3) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any affected facility described under § 60.672(b) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty 6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:

(i) There are no individual readings greater than 10 percent opacity; and
(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 10 percent for the 1-hour period.
(4) When determining compliance with the fugitive emissions standard for any crusher at which a capture system is not used as
described under § 60.672(c) of this subpart, the duration of the Method 9 observations may be reduced from 3 hours (thirty
6-minute averages) to 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages) only if the following conditions apply:
(i) There are no individual readings greater than 15 percent opacity; and
(ii) There are no more than 3 readings of 15 percent for the 1-hour period.
(d) In determining compliance with § 60.672(e), the owner or operator shall use Method 22 to determine fugitive emissions.
The performance test shall be conducted while all affected facilities inside the building are operating. The performance test for
each building shall be at least 75 minutes in duration, with each side of the building and the roof being observed for at least 15
minutes.
(e) The owner or operator may use the following as alternatives to the reference methods and procedures specified in this
section:
(1) For the method and procedure of paragraph (c) of this section, if emissions from two or more facilities continuously
interfere so that the opacity of fugitive emissions from an individual affected facility cannot be read, either of the following
procedures may be used:
(i) Use for the combined emission stream the highest fugitive opacity standard applicable to any of the individual affected
facilities contributing to the emissions stream.
(ii) Separate the emissions so that the opacity of emissions from each affected facility can be read.
(f) To comply with § 60.676(d), the owner or operator shall record the measurements as required § 60.676(c) using the
monitoring devices in § 60.674 (a) and (b) during each particulate matter run and shall determine the averages.
(g) If, after 30 days notice for an initially scheduled performance test, there is a delay (due to operational problems, etc.) in
conducting any rescheduled performance test required in this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit
a notice to the Administrator at least 7 days prior to any rescheduled performance test.
(h) Initial Method 9 performance tests under § 60.11 of this part and § 60.675 of this subpart are not required for:
(1) wet screening operations and subsequent screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors that process saturated
material in the production line up to, but not including the next crusher, grinding mill or storage bin.
(2) screening operations, bucket elevators, and belt conveyors in the production line downstream of wet mining operations,
that process saturated materials up to the first crusher, grinding mill, or storage bin in the production line.

[54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989; 62 FR 31360, June 9, 1997]

<General Materials (GM) - References, Annotations, or Tables>

40 C. F. R. § 60.675
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40 C.F.R. § 60.676

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§ 60.676 Reporting and recordkeeping.

(a) Each owner or operator seeking to comply with § 60.670(d) shall submit to the Administrator the following information
about the existing facility being replaced and the replacement piece of equipment.
(1) For a crusher, grinding mill, bucket elevator, bagging operation, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station:
(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the existing facility being replaced and
(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons per hour of the replacement equipment.
(2) For a screening operation:
(i) The total surface area of the top screen of the existing screening operation being replaced and
(ii) The total surface area of the top screen of the replacement screening operation.
(3) For a conveyor belt:
(i) The width of the existing belt being replaced and
(ii) The width of the replacement conveyor belt.
(4) For a storage bin:
(i) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of the existing storage bin being replaced and
(ii) The rated capacity in megagrams or tons of replacement storage bins.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) During the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, and daily thereafter, the owner or operator shall record the
measurements of both the change in pressure of the gas stream across the scrubber and the scrubbing liquid flow rate.
(d) After the initial performance test of a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall submit semiannual reports to the
Administrator of occurrences when the measurements of the scrubber pressure loss (or gain) and liquid flow rate differ by
more than +/-30 percent from the averaged determined during the most recent performance test.
(e) The reports required under paragraph (d) shall be postmarked within 30 days following end of the second and fourth
calendar quarters.
(f) The owner or operator of any affected facility shall submit written reports of the results of all performance tests conducted
to demonstrate compliance with the standards set forth in § 60.672 of this subpart, including reports of opacity observations
made using Method 9 to demonstrate compliance with § 60.672(b), (c), and (f), and reports of observations using Method 22
to demonstrate compliance with § 60.672(e).
(g) The owner or operator of any screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor that processes saturated material and
is subject to § 60.672(h) and subsequently processes unsaturated materials, shall submit a report of this change within 30 days

following such change. This screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor is then subject to the 10 percent opacity limit in § 60.672(b) and the emission test requirements of § 60.11 and this subpart. Likewise a screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor that processes unsaturated material but subsequently processes saturated material shall submit a report of this change within 30 days following such change. This screening operation, bucket elevator, or belt conveyor is then subject to the no visible emission limit in § 60.672(h).

(h) The subpart A requirement under § 60.7(a)(2) for notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of an affected facility shall be waived for owners or operators of affected facilities regulated under this subpart.

(i) A notification of the actual date of initial startup of each affected facility shall be submitted to the Administrator.

(1) For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted by the owner or operator to the Administrator. The notification shall be postmarked within 15 days after such date and shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available.

(2) For portable aggregate processing plants, the notification of the actual date of initial startup shall include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant.

(j) The requirements of this section remain in force until and unless the Agency, in delegating enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such States. In that event, affected facilities within the State will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the reporting requirements of this section, provided that they comply with requirements established by the State.

[54 FR 6680, Feb. 14, 1989; 62 FR 31360, June 9, 1997; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

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